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CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1962

RESOLUTIONS

POLICY

1. UXBRIDGE C.N.D.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament asserts that the essential condition for Britain to have effective moral and political influence in the world is for our country to be uncommitted to either of the nuclear alliances.
We therefore call on the British Government to lead the world back to sanity by renouncing the testing, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons.
This act would free to organise such a power of world opinion that the two nuclear giants, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. would be both helped and forced to come to the conference table and negotiate their quarrels - to the benefit of all mankind.

2. NOTTINGHAM C.N.D. 7

While accepting that 'Ban the Bomb' is the essential foundation of the C.N.D. case, we believe that, if the Campaign is to be effective in changing the policies of the British Government on disarmament and defence, it should concentrate increasingly on formulating and continually putting across practical policies to promote the cause of world peace, policies which could be implemented in conjunction with, or after, unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain. We are aware that a number of such proposals have been considered by C.N.D., but feel that they have not been given sufficient prominence in C.N.D. propoganda.

3. OLDHAM C.N.D.

That the organisers and members of C.N.D. should lay more emphasis on the fact that it is our moral obligation to humanity to campaign against nuclear weapons; and that the absence of any sense of obligation to resist inhuman concepts is the epitome of apathy, and that apathy is the shroud in which are buried dead and degenerate civilisations. In all publicity and recruiting drives this moral obligation should take precedence over political or any other considerations.

4. BRAINTREE C.N.D.

That Conference takes note of the expenditure on armaments on a world-wide scale and emphasises that it is Campaign Policy that this expenditure should be devoted to a united attack under U.N. auspices on world-wide hunger, poverty and disease.
Conference therefore urges National Council that this part of the Campaign's policy should be more vigorously publicised.

5. ASHFORD C.N.D.

This conference urges that the British Government should initiate immediate negotiations with the

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other great powers for a peaceful settlement on Berlin, should support the recognition of the German Democratic Republic, the confirmation of the existing German frontiers and West Berlin as a free, demilitarised city with guaranteed freedom of access.

6. BRIGHTON C.N.D.

That C.N.D. emphasises the role of NATO and the foreign bases and shows the more positive aspects of nuclear disarmament by examining the political and economic consequences of nuclear disarmament and then issuing a policy statement that can be the basis of campaigning and canvassing throughout the country, thus formulating and propagating a positive policy for peace.

7. HARROW C.N.D.

We believe there is a real possibility that Britain, in the near future, will relinquish its independent nuclear deterrent. Wide sections of opinion - some of it very influential and even hostile to C.N.D. - are now moving in the same direction as the Campaign. In these circumstances a simple emphasis on "Ban the Bomb" is likely, soon, to lose a lot of its meaning in British conditions. This Branch believes, therefore, that C.N.D. must now step up its campaign to <u>explain</u> the implications of NATO - the deadly threat represented by NATO nuclear bases in Britain, the known readiness of NATO forces to use tactical nuclear weapons in a conventional war. We demand a withdrawal from NATO as the logical step towards our policy of positive neutralism.

8. PADDINGTON & NORTH KENSINGTON C.N.D.

Since the Manifesto put out by C.N.D. last summer merely stated that NATO as at present constituted is incompatible with unilateralism; we ask this A.G.C. to reaffirm its policy of absolute opposition to NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and other military alliances, as resolved by the last two conferences; and to instruct the Executive to issue a new Manifesto making this clear. Furthermore in order to give life to this policy we ask Conference to instruct the Executive to vigorously build links with unilateralist groups in all the NATO countries at all levels, and if possible in all the Warsaw Pact countries.

9. ABERDEEN C.N.D.

That this conference agrees that as a pre-requisite first step towards a stable peace there must be an area of disengagement in Europe, including a nuclear-free zone for the whole of Germany.
We urge a campaign along these lines, to include also the recognition de facto of Eastern Germany, and the re-affirmation of the Potsdam agreement on the Oder-Neisse line.

10. SOUTHERN REGIONAL Y.C.N.D.

That on deciding to give up her nuclear weapons and

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leave military alliances to which she belongs, Britain approaches all other countries with a view to (1) the setting up of a "non nuclear club" of non aligned countries who will renounce nuclear weapons and press the non member nations to reach a disarmament agreement, and (2) the formation of neutral nuclear free zones throughout the world, hoping that the countries concerned will invite the U.N. to send teams to inspect and verify that there are no nuclear weapons on their soil, thus enabling the U.N. to develop and practice inspection methods for the time of a general disarmament agreement.

11. CROYDON C.N.D.

This Conference holds that the risks inherent in nuclear strategy are greater than the risks that strategy is meant to combat.
We recognise that Russia's present disarmament proposals are somewhat disadvantageous to the United States and that the recent American proposals are somewhat disadvantageous to the Soviet Union. Nevertheless in each case the risks involved in nuclear strategy are greater than the risks involved in accepting the proposals of the other side. America can accept Russia's proposals; Russia can accept America's proposals. Britain, while she is part of the American system of nuclear strategy, remains impotent, insecure and ineffective. Once she has abandoned nuclear strategy, nuclear bases, nuclear weapons and the NATO nuclear alliance, she can, together with other uncommitted countries, wage a loud and persistant campaign for nuclear and conventional disarmament, the relaxation of tension and the ending of the cold war.

12. CAMBRIDGE C.N.D.

That the Campaign should take the lead in forming a world-wide movement devoted to the sole purpose of exerting the utmost pressure on governments to check the spread of nuclear weapons.

13. HAMPSTEAD C.N.D.

This conference considers that the Campaign should devote more attention to the problem of bringing about a disarmament agreement between East and West, since the alternative seems to be an intensified arms race. The fact that negotiations between governments have never yet led to disarmament is cause not for cynicism but for intervention by the people. Great reserves of strength and influence remain untapped so long as plans for an active international organisation are not implemented.
It, therefore, agrees that immediate steps be taken to set up an international body, provided no suitable body already exists, and suggests the following minimal objectives:

a) The setting up of study groups to investigate the causes of the cold war and their bearing on present tensions, and to draw up policies taking account of the findings.
b) A permanent or semi-permanent lobby at the United Nations to convey the results to national delegates and to press them to adopt the policies advocated.

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c) To issue to all governments a statement of aims and objects, this statement to be circulated to other groups and individuals, e.g. universities, with the object of gaining maximum support and assistance.

14. NORWICH C.N.D.

That the Conference urges the National Committee to do all in its power to strengthen the ties between anti-nuclear movements throughout the world, and to emphasise the international character of our efforts in C.N.D. propaganda and publications. Conference feels that the facts concerning anti-nuclear support in other countries are of great significance in forming public opinion at home.

15. GLASGOW C.N.D.

That the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament consider sending a delegation to the Hague Convention of International Law to introduce a resolution prohibiting all Governments from the Manufacture and Testing of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

16. BEDFORD AND DISTRICT C.N.D.

That the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament sends observers to participate in the Congress of the World Peace Council which is being held in Moscow in July 1962.

17. PUTNEY & ROEHAMPTON C.N.D.

This Annual Conference resolves that:-
The Campaign welcomes the emergence of anti-nuclear movements in other countries, both those which participate in the cold war, and those uncommitted; it will co-operate with such movements and assist them in all possible ways; and it will strive to use, in addition to national platforms, the United Nations as a forum to press for the abolition of nuclear arms.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

18. ST. MARYLEBONE C.N.D.

This Conference, being the democratic assembly of representatives of all supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, will continue to uphold by means of supporting action activities of the Committee of 100 and all those who choose, individually, to take part in civil disobedience, and asks that all Campaign supporters, in their public statements and actions, accept these two essentials of a unified movement:

1. the Statement of Policy, and
2. the spirit and intention of all other decisions agreed at this Conference.

19. ROTHERHAM C.N.D.

That this Conference urges the closest co-operation between the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the Committee of 100 wherever possible.

20. BARKING C.N.D.

That Conference agrees in future the C.N.D. will work in closer co-operation with the Committee of 100 and show unity of purpose.

21. SELLY OAK GROUP (BIRMINGHAM) C.N.D.

This Conference recognises the importance of the continuing co-operation between C.N.D. and the Committee of 100 in pursuit of their common aim of unilateral Nuclear Disarmament.

22. WESTMINSTER C.N.D.

This Conference recognises that the prospects for Man's survival are worse than when we last met, because of:-

a) Politicians' and Governments' (East and West) wanton disregard of humanity shown in attitudes to the Berlin crisis.
b) Resumption of nuclear tests by East and West.
c) The British Government's White Paper on Defence.
e) Disregard by the Parliamentary Labour Party of the Labour Party Conference vote on nuclear tests.

Further, trends supporting the concept of a NATO Nuclear Force, the probable spread of nuclear weapons to other countries, and the weakening of the authority of the United Nations, lead to a conclusion that a nuclear war by design is likely within the next five to seven years.

Conference believes that the policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament by the United Kingdom, advocated by the Campaign over the past five years, is the first step towards averting the ultimate catastrophe, thereby creating conditions for world-wide nuclear disarmament.

Conference records its admiration for the work of the Committee of 100 and recognises that this Committee has made a substantial contribution in awakening the con-

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sciousness of the nation to the dangers and immorality of relying upon nuclear weapons and policies.

Conference believes it is urgently necessary to increase our effectiveness in bringing about changes in national policy. We therefore urge the Campaign and the Committee to form a common Council with a common aim, using the methods of the two bodies to organise non-violent protest and resistance to nuclear war and genocide.

23. LICHFIELD C.N.D.

This Conference reaffirms its support for the policy of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. It emphasises that the conduct of the campaign must at all times be within the Law. Therefore, to avoid causing confusion either in the Campaign or in the public mind, individuals who are prominently associated with illegal or direct action activities should not simultaneously hold positions of responsibility in groups or at higher levels in the Campaign.

24. YORK C.N.D.

This Conference recommends that the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament supports and participates in the activities of other organisations where these are fully consistent with the declared policies of the C.N.D.

25. HORSHAM C.N.D.

The Horsham Group of the C.N.D. urge the National C.N.D. to take active measures to integrate and co-ordinate their own activities with those of all other groups having the common aim of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

26. HERNE BAY C.N.D.

This Herne Bay branch of C.N.D. considers that the time has now come for a British National Peace Federation to be formed, to unite all organisations in Great Britain whose official policy is unilateral nuclear disarmament.

27. HAMMERSMITH C.N.D.

That serious efforts should be made to amalgamate the various splinter groups of C.N.D. and allied bodies, into larger protest organisations and to discourage by all means possible the formation of such splinter groups.

POLITICAL AND TRADE UNIONS.

28. CHISWICK AND ACTON C.N.D.

That C.N.D. should give all support to any Parliamentary candidate in any constituency who declares his willingness to support C.N.D. policy in the House if elected. If in any constituency no such candidate is available, the C.N.D. should give earnest consideration to sponsoring their own official candidate.

29. WIMBLEDON C.N.D.

This Conference considers that where no party candidate supports unilateralism in a parliamentary election the National Executive should consider nominating a suitable candidate.

30. ALTON AND FARNHAM DISTRICT C.N.D.

The Conference recognises that the purposes of the CND are essentially political and that it should therefore, be prepared to intervene in Parliamentary elections where appropriate.

31. ERITH C.N.D.

That C.N.D. should not nominate independent candidates at local or national government elections.

32. RHONDDA C.N.D.

This Conference emphatically repudiates the suggestion that C.N.D. branches should put candidates forward in Parliamentary elections. Our aims can only be achieved if we can succeed in uniting all those who believe in nuclear disarmament - whatever their differing views may be on other questions of politics, religion etc. Entry into the electoral field could only disrupt the unity of our organisation, and seriously embarrass the very people that our organisation needs - people of influence in the main political parties of this country. We should certainly aim to influence elections, in favour of nuclear disarmament, but the way to do this is by rousing and organising public opinion to put effective pressure on the existing political organisations and Parliamentary representatives. To attempt to influence them by standing our own candidates could only defeat its object, by splitting and isolating our organisation.

33. AMERSHAM AND DISTRICT C.N.D.

This Conference is opposed to the Campaign putting up independent CND candidates at the General Election or at any bye-election.

34. BRISTOL C.N.D.

This Conference considers that in the present state of public opinion, a policy of Nuclear Disarmament by itself would be too narrow a platform to win sufficient votes in a Parliamentary election to give a true indication of the support for the Campaign amongst the electorate, while for a CND candidate to put forward a wide, comprehensive policy would bring the Campaign into conflict with the existing political parties. This could be disastrous for the Campaign. Conference therefore endorses the N.E.C. decision to reject for the present, the policy of putting up official CND candidates at Parliamentary elections. It calls on all CND members to intensify their work in the local political parties so as to ensure that unilateralist candidates are selected for elections and unilateralist delegates elected for T.U. & Party Conferences.

35. HEMEL HEMPSTEAD C.N.D.

The Campaign should not put up CND candidates for Parliament but should put its case as widely as possible at elections and bye elections and seek for its adoption by existing party candidates.

36. OXFORD UNIVERSITY C.N.D.

That the C.N.D. while not officially supporting candidates, standing on a unilateralist platform without the sponsorship of a major political party, regards such candidature as a matter for individual and local decisions, and will not oppose it.

37. PEMBROKESHIRE C.N.D.

This Conference agrees that local Groups, Committees or Sections should be free to sponsor independent candidates at Parliamentary elections in constituencies where none of the other candidates from the major political parties support the principles of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

38. DARLINGTON C.N.D.

That this Conference, whilst recognising the need for a further extension in the activities of the Campaign, believes that it is premature to put forward Parliamentary candidates. It believes that the next step is to put forward candidates in local elections and it instructs the National Council to consider this proposal and make its recommendations to Campaign Groups.

39. KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA C.N.D.

That in order to forward the aims of the Campaign on a political level the National Executive should be prepared to give massive support to any approved unilateralist Parliamentary candidate whether he stands as an independent or with the support of a political party.

40. GATESHEAD C.N.D.

That while the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament does not wish to be directly associated with any political party, it will lend its full and organised support to any candidate in a parliamentary election whose presented policy embodies the aims of the Campaign.

41. STEPNEY & BETHNAL GREEN C.N.D.

That in order to make an effective National demonstration of the political importance of the nuclear issue, the National Council support and promote an all-out campaign on behalf of any independent candidate who embraces the aims, policy and ideals of CND and stands as Parliamentary candidate at a bye election at any time within the next six months.

42. TWICKENHAM C.N.D.

That C.N.D. should give full and active support to any Parliamentary candidate whose policy genuinely includes unilateral nuclear disarmament and where the electorate would otherwise not have the opportunity of voting for unilateral nuclear disarmament should provide such a candidate.

43. LABOUR ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

At all elections CND shall take all reasonable steps to find out the views of all the candidates about all aspects of CND policy by means of a questionnaire and publicise the answers. The Campaign shall not, however, as a Campaign, support any one candidate at any election, in order to retain the character of a pressure group pressing on all the political parties.

44. DUNDEE C.N.D.

That C.N.D. calls upon all its members in any political party to oppose the adoption or re-adoption of any candidate for Parliament who will not support unilateral British nuclear disarmament; to refuse to work for such candidates if adopted; and to refuse to vote for them.

45. STOCKTON-ON-TEES C.N.D.

This Conference in re-affirming the belief of C.N.D. that Britain should lead in nuclear disarmament as the first step towards world wide multilateral disarmament

1) Recognizes that the formation of a large group of Members of Parliament who share this belief is the next essential step towards bringing about a change in Government policy.
2) Declares that party political controversies are insignificant in comparison with the overwhelming importance of the nuclear disarmament issue.
3) Resolves that the major effort of CND during the coming year must be directed at making nuclear disarmament the major issue at all by-elections and elections.

46. OXFORD AREA C.N.D.

The most practical political move the Campaign can make is to ensure that members who belong to particular political parties work within that party in order to get selected as their prospective local parliamentary candidate someone who is in favour of unilateral disarmament.

47. BROMSGROVE C.N.D.

That the supporters of the Campaign should be exhorted to work through a political party, of their own choosing, to ensure that the views of the Campaign may be furthered by the normal democratic and parliamentary processes, in addition to the present policy of influencing public opinion and gaining public support.

48. SHEFFIELD C.N.D.

While recognising that the Campaign includes persons of widely different beliefs, this Conference believes that at the present time, in the political sphere, its objects are most likely to be forwarded by the Labour Party.

49. CWMBRAN C.N.D.

The Campaign should recognise that identification with a single political party or the formation of a C.N.D. political party can, at present, only weaken the Campaign.

50. NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY C.N.D.

Conference urges the Executive to seek closer ties with Trade Union movement at branch level, and to this end suggests that

1) Literature should be specially designed with Trade Union members in mind, and
2) The possibilities of industrial action should be seriously investigated.

51. AYLESFORD C.N.D.

That this Conference recognises the urgent necessity for all Trade Union members to be fully informed of and persuaded by the arguments of the Campaign, bearing in mind the enormous influence of Union block votes at Labour Party Annual Conferences.

52. BRADFORD C.N.D.

That a Campaign should be launched immediately directed at Trades Unions whose members are involved in any work connected with Nuclear Weapons. This campaign to have the aim of influencing Trade Unions to black work on such projects. Poster demonstrations at work sites, also demonstrations at T.U. Headquarters and Trades Councils should be held, and also special leaflets for Trade Union members issued. This campaign should be an appeal to Trade Unions and not to individuals, and represents a necessary step if decisions to support unilateral nuclear disarmament are not to remain meaningless. This type of activity wherein the possibility of bringing about an actual physical challenge to the nuclear arms race resides, should be regarded as equally important as marches and other propaganda work.

53. POTTERNEWTON - ROUNDHAY (LEEDS) C.N.D.

Thet the C.N.D. concentrates on building up support in the main industrial areas such as the Yorkshire coalfields - through the rank and file of the trade union organisations.

54. NORTH MANCHESTER C.N.D.

We in this Group, after the last National Conference welcomed the establishment of National Trade Union and Labour Advisory Committees. We feel that it is imperative that the work of these Committees should be intensified, strengthened and co-ordinated by the appointment of a National full-time Industrial Organiser, who shall be responsible for:-

1) Ensuring that suitable propaganda material is available for the factory floor.
2) that factory C.N.D. Groups be organised in all areas,
3) that factory gate meetings should be frequently held to launch a campaign that will bring the whole of the Trade Union and Labour Movement solidly behind the C.N.D.

We believe this is urgent, as the next twelve months will be decisive in determining the Foreign Policy of the Labour Party at the forth-coming General Election.

55. SEVENOAKS C.N.D.

This conference considers:
That the Executive Committee has failed to implement its declared intention of initiating a national advertising programme;
That there is still widespread ignorance and misunderstanding of the aims of C.N.D.;
That it is of the utmost urgency and importance to supplement Campaign demonstrations by adopting more effective means of educating the public;

Recommends;
That the CND employ explicit propaganda on a countrywide scale primarily in the form of advertising in the national press;
That an information fund be established which should be kept separate from the general funds of CND;
That local groups be urged to maintain this fund by the organisation of specific money-raising activities;

And instructs the Executive Committee to appoint a working party consisting of publicists and representatives of national, regional and group committees with responsibility for
(1) stimulating groups to set up information funds,
(2) setting local groups appropriate target sums to collect per annum,
(3) preparing plans for effective utilisation of the national fund,
(4) taking any other action necessary to implement the above recommendations.

56. COLCHESTER C.N.D.

This Conference urges the National Council to instruct the Executive Committee to inaugurate an Advertisement Fund the income for which should, by and large, be derived only from advertisements in the press and other media which, being promoted by the Fund, both 'state the argument' and solicit donations ear-marked for the Fund. In the event of the National Council acting upon this resolution it may authorise the expenditure out of general income, the sum of, say, £50 for initial advertisements and, furthermore, to transfer from time to time between the Advertisement Fund and other monies such sums as it may consider both just and equitable.

57. HERTS. AND BEDS. REGION Y.C.N.D.

That the CND should place greater emphasis on the positive aspects of its policy and escape from the catch-phrase 'ban the bomb', which tends to give us the appearance of being escapist and defeatist rather than constructive.

58. EAST KILBRIDE C.N.D.

This Conference recommends that Groups should make a special effort to sell "Sanity" from door to door in their own areas, with the object of increasing sales and gaining new members. It is suggested that all purchasers should be revisited, and invited to take "Sanity" regularly, also that new sections of the area should be visited each month until the whole area has been covered.

59. REIGATE AND REDHILL C.N.D.

That this movement should make greater efforts to state the case of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament through the media of television and radio.

60. HERTS AND BEDS REGION Y.C.N.D.

Recognising that the only way in which C.N.D. can put its policies into practice is to create a favourable climate of public opinion by putting its case clearly before the man-in-the-street, this Conference calls for a greater effort at getting across our arguments instead of wasting time holding a succession of marches and rallies.

61. IMPERIAL COLLEGE C.N.D.

That the Campaign take immediate steps to establish a Nuclear Disarmament Information centre to help CND supporters put their case more effectively. The Information Centre, (which will provide up-to-date material on all aspects of nuclear disarmament for pamphlets, articles, speeches, discussions and study groups) should include a reference pool of as many books, scientific papers, pamphlets, articles, photographs and press cuttings as possible of relevance to our arguments.

62. WORKINGTON C.N.D.

That some leaflets be printed with an initial visual impact as opposed to those with only the written word. For example, the picture on Poster No. 2 (we march against this) in the London Region Series of 7. With the addition of some appropriate wording.

63. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE C.N.D.

Conference instructs the Executive to examine the possibility of informational research on specific topics, and, if no such group already exists, to set up a research study group.

ORGANISATION AND FINANCE.

64. MIDHURST C.N.D.

Resolved that, instead of relying on the initiative of local branches and regions, there shall be specific, regular instructions from headquarters about future activities so that the efforts of all members may be co-ordinated in simultaneous, nation-wide campaigns, such as petitioning, lobbying of M.P.s and councillors, letters of protest, advertising, etc., etc.

65. SOUTHERN REGION Y.C.N.D.

That groups in large towns found and support satellite groups in outlying districts until they are large enough to be self-supporting.

66. BISHOP AUCKLAND C.N.D.

That through the Regional Councils, existing branches of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, particularly those on a sound financial footing, shall form flying squads for combined, intensive canvassing in areas where no branches exist, with a view to establishing a branch in every city, town and village.

67. DULWICH AND DISTRICT C.N.D.

This Conference, concerned at the unimaginative, untidy, straggly nature of recent London marches, and at their general lack of style, urges that steps should be taken to ensure that all marches should be organised so as to present a serious and impressive image of CND to the public.

68. HORLEY C.N.D.

In view of the individual drawing power of star CND speakers now billed in threes and fours at many major CND meetings, will headquarters consider asking them to make themselves more readily available to smaller groups outside London, in order to raise the prestige of branches locally?

69. SOUTH HENDON C.N.D.

In view of the historic significance of the dropping of the first atom bomb, Hiroshima Day, August 6, Conference calls on the National Campaign to make this day a day of simultaneous demonstrations in all the cities of Great Britain. Such demonstrations should take place at a specified time, in complete silence and with a ban on smoking.

70. NORTH DEVON C.N.D.

That the National Council be asked to secure premises for the accommodation of the National Headquarters Staff which would be in keeping with the importance and dignity of the C.N.D. movement.

71. STOKE NEWINGTON C.N.D.

This Group is of the opinion that to achieve greater efficiency, London Region Office should be combined with Carthusian Street as one central office with facilities for people to call in the evenings and on Saturdays.

72. WELWYN GARDEN CITY C.N.D.

That Groups could raise more money for the Campaign if printed C.N.D. collecting cards were available. The Group therefore asks the Executive Committee to have suitable cards printed and made available to Groups.

73. HORNSEY C.N.D.

In order to establish the Campaign on the basis of a regular and realistic income, Conference instructs the National Council to present each year for the approval of Conference an estimate of the minimum income required for the following year under various suitable heads, e.g. administration, literature, demonstrations etc., calculated upon the basis of expenditure in previous years and the rate of growth of this expenditure.

Each Regional Council should then agree with the National Council what proportion of this estimate should be found within that Region, upon a basis of membership and support.

In the same way, each Regional Council should estimate its own requirements and reach agreement with each Group, on the basis of membership and support, as to what proportion of regional and national income estimates need to be found in that group's area.

Each C.N.D. Group shall then endeavour to meet this obligation by contributing an appropriate proportion each month to the regional council, raising this money by subscription and/or such other methods as may be expedient.